To our water system users:

We're very pleased to provide you with this year's Annual Water Quality Report. We want to keep you informed about the excellent water and services we have delivered to you over the past year. Our goal is, and always has been, to provide to you a safe and dependable supply of drinking water. Our water source is a groundwater well located in the fenced area north of the Chevron Station. This report shows our water quality and what it means. Please contact us if you have any questions.

The Wagon Train Road, LLC. Water System routinely monitors for contaminants in your drinking water according to Federal and State laws. The enclosed table shows the results of our monitoring for the period of January 1 to December 31, 2014. All drinking water, including bottled drinking water, may be reasonably expected to contain at least small amounts of some contaminants. It is important to remember that the presence of these contaminants does not necessarily pose a health risk.

Terms and Abbreviations

In the following Test Result Table you will find many terms and abbreviations you might not be familiar with. To help you better understand these terms we've provided the following definitions:

- ***Non-Detects (ND)*** *– laboratory analysis indicates that the constituent is not present.*
- ***Parts per million (ppm) or Milligrams per liter (mg/l)*** *– one part per million corresponds to one minute in two years or a single penny in $10,000.*
- ***Parts per billion (ppb) or Micrograms per liter (ug/l)*** *– one part per billion corresponds to one minute in 2,000 years or a single penny in $10,000,000.*
- ***Picocuries per liter (pCi/L)*** *– picocuries per liter is a measure of the radioactivity in water.*
- ***Million fibers per Liter (MFL)*** *– million fibers per liter is a measure of the presence of asbestos fibers that are longer than 10 micrometers.*
- ***Nephelometric Turbidity Unit (NTU)*** *– nephelometric turbidity unit is a measure of the clarity of water. Turbidity in excess of 5 NTU is just noticeable to the average person.*
- ***Treatment Technique (TT)*** *– A treatment technique is a required process intended to reduce the level of a contaminant in drinking water.*
- ***Maximum Contaminant Level (MCL)*** *– the "Maximum Allowed" (MCL) is the highest level of a contaminant that is allowed in drinking water. MCLs are set as close to the MCLGs as feasible using the best available treatment technology.*
- ***Maximum Contaminant Level Goal (MCLG)*** *– the "Goal" (MCLG) is the level of a contaminant in drinking water below which there is no known or expected risk to health. MCLGs allow for a margin of safety.*
- ***Public Health Goal or PHG*** *– the level of a contaminant in drinking water below which there is no known or expected risk to health. The California Environmental Protection Agency sets PHGs.*
- ***Regulated Action Level (AL)*** *– The concentration of a contaminant, which, if exceeded, triggers treatment, or other requirements, which a water system must follow.*
- ***Public Drinking Water Standards (PDWS)*** *– MCLs for contaminants that affect health along with their monitoring and reporting requirements, and water treatment requirements.*
- ***N/A*** *– No standard available.*

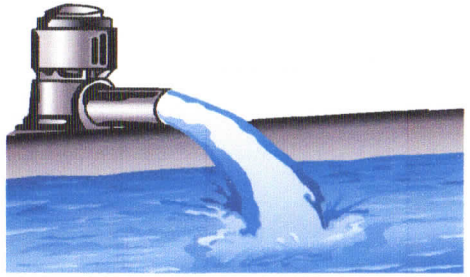
Wagon Train Road, LLC

System # 3601133

2014

Consumer Confidence Report

Esta informe contiene informacion muy importante sobre su agua beber. Traduzcalo o hable con alguien que lo entienba bien.



For additional information contact:
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Under our Water Supply Permit with the County of San Bernardino, Department of Environmental Health Services, water quality monitoring is completed as needed. These tests may include microbial contaminants, inorganic chemical contaminants, and organic chemical contaminants. Your drinking water meets or exceeds all Federal and State requirements. Regulations require the testing of the water to ensure that it is safe to drink.

All drinking water, including bottled water, may reasonably be expected to contain at least small amounts of some contaminants. The presence of contaminants does not necessarily indicate that the water poses a health risk. More information about contaminants and potential health effects can be obtained by calling the US Environmental Protection Agency's (USEPA) Safe Drinking Water Hotline at 1-800-426-4791.

Some people may be more vulnerable to contaminants in drinking water than the general population. Immuno-compromised persons such as persons with cancer undergoing chemotherapy, persons who have undergone organ transplants, people with HIV/AIDS or other immune system disorders, some elderly, and infants can be particularly at risk from infections. These people should seek advice about drinking water from their health care providers. USEPA/Center for Disease Control (CDC) guidelines on appropriate means to lessen the risk of infection by cryptosporidium and other microbiological contaminants are available from the Safe Drinking Water Hotline (800-426-4791).

The sources of drinking water (both tap and bottled water) include rivers, lakes, streams, ponds, reservoirs, springs, and wells. As water travels over the surface of the land or through the ground, it dissolves naturally occurring minerals, and in some cases, radioactive material, and can pickup substances resulting from the presence of animal or human activity.

Contaminants that may be in source water include:

- Microbial contaminants, such as viruses and bacteria, that come from sewage treatment plants, septic systems, livestock operations, and wildlife.
- Inorganic contaminants, such as salts and metals, that can be naturally occurring or result from urban storm water runoff, industrial or domestic waste water discharges, oil and gas production, mining or farming.
- Pesticides and herbicides, which may come from a variety of sources such as agriculture, urban storm water runoff, and residential uses.
- Organic chemical contaminants that are byproducts of industrial processes and petroleum production, and can also come from gas stations, urban storm water runoff, agricultural application and septic systems.
- Radioactive contaminants, which can be naturally occurring or be the result of oil and gas production and mining activities.

In order to ensure that tap water is safe to drink, the USEPA and the State Department of Public Health (Department) prescribe regulations that limit the amount of certain contaminants in water provided by public water systems. Department regulations also establish limits for contaminants in bottled water that must provide the same protection for public health.

Please call our office if you have questions.

WAGON TRAIN ROAD, LLC.
GROUNDWATER QUALITY MONITORING TABLE

PRODUCTION & DISTRIBUTION MONITORING TABLE FOR JANUARY 1 - DECEMBER 31, 2014

PRIMARY STANDARDS - Mandatory, Health-Related Standards by the State of California Department of Public Health

MICROBIOLOGICAL	Total Coliform Bacteria								
	Violation	Units	MCLG	PHG	MCL	RANGE	# of Months Positive		Likely Source of Detected Constituent
* Col. Bac.(% Test Positive	No	%+	0	0	1	0	0	12 Collected	Naturally present in the environment
No. of Acute Violations©	0		0	0	0	0	0	1 per month	

INORGANIC CHEMICALS									
	Violation	Units	MCLG	PHG	MCL	RANGE	LEVEL	Date	Likely Source of Detected Constituent
Fluoride	No	mg/l	n/a	1	2		0.5	Sep-12	Erosion of natural deposits
Nitrate (as NO3)	No	mg/l	n/a	45	45		17	Mar-14	Runoff and leaching from fertilizer use; leaching from septic tanks, sewage; erosion of natural deposits
Hexavalent Chromium	No	ug/l	0.02	0.02	10	ND	ND	Dec-14	Erosion of natural deposits.

LEAD + COPPER - Mandatory, Health-Related Standards by the State of California Department of Public Health									
	Violation	Units	MCLG	PHG	MCL	RANGE	LEVEL	Date	Likely Source of Detected Constituent
Lead 5 samples collected	No	ug/l	n/a	2	AL=15	ND	ND	Sep-10	Internal corrosion of household water systems:discharges from industrial manufacturers; erosion of natural deposits.
Copper 5 samples collected	No	mg/l	n/a	n/a	AL=1.3	0.09 to 0.48	0.38	8/30-9/18/13	Internal corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits; leaching from wood preservatives.

DISINFECTION BYPRODUCTS - Disinfectant Residuals and Disinfection Byproducts Precursors									
	Violation	Units	MCLG	PHG	MCL	RANGE	LEVEL	Date	Likely Source of Detected Constituent
TTHMs	No	ug/l	n/a	n/a	80	5.8	5.8	Aug-14	Byproducts of drinking water chlorination
HAA5	No	ug/l	n/a	n/a	60	1.5	1.5	Aug-14	Byproducts of drinking water chlorination

SECONDARY STANDARD - Aesthetic Standards Established by the State of California Department of Public Health									
	Violation	Units	MCLG	PHG	MCL	RANGE	LEVEL	Date	Likely Source of Detected Constituent
Chloride	No	mg/l	n/a	n/a	500		35	Sep-12	Runoff / leaching from natural deposits.
Sulfate	No	mg/l	n/a	n/a	500		23	Sep-12	Runoff / leaching from natural deposits.
Specific Conductance	No	uS/cm	n/a	n/a	1600		710	Sep-12	Substances that form ions if in water
Total Dissolved Solids	No	mg/l	n/a	n/a	1000		440	Sep-12	Runoff / leaching from natural deposits.
Turbidity	No	NTU	n/a	n/a	5		ND	Sep-12	Soil runoff

ADDITIONAL CONSTITUENTS ANALYZED								
	Violation	Units	MCLG	PHG	MCL	RANGE	LEVEL	Date	
Calcium	No	mg/l	n/a	n/a	n/a		90	Sep-12	No Standard for MCL
Magnesium	No	mg/l	n/a	n/a	n/a		7.2	Sep-12	No Standard for MCL
Potassium	No	mg/l	n/a	n/a	n/a		1.6	Sep-12	No Standard for MCL
pH	No	Units	n/a	n/a	n/a		7.5	Sep-12	No Standard for MCL
Sodium	No	mg/l	n/a	n/a	n/a		49	Sep-12	No Standard for MCL
Total Alkalinity	No	mg/l	n/a	n/a	n/a		270	Sep-12	No Standard for MCL
Total Hardness	No	mg/l	n/a	n/a	n/a		260	Sep-12	No Standard for MCL